Summary of EPA's NSR Rule Revisions and Regulatory Alternatives Presented in STAPPA and ALAPCO's *New Source Review: A Menu of Options*

October 16, 2003

Summary of EPA's NSR Rule Revisions	Summary of STAPPA/ALAPCO Menu of Options
Source allowed to look back over last 10 years to select any 24-month period upon which to establish baseline against which emissions increases are measured May select different 24-month period for each regulated NSR pollutant	Baseline Emissions: Sets most recent 2 years as presumptive baseline most representative of current operation and design Provides two options for alternative baseline (with permitting authority approval) based either on 1) actual emission rates or 2) utilization rates Requires use of single baseline period for each project for all affected emission units and regulated NSR pollutants
NSR Applicability Test: Allows use of "actual-to-projected-actual" emissions test to predict emissions 5 years into the future Expands "demand growth exclusion" to all existing sources	NSR Applicability Test: Option 1: Use "actual-to-potential" emissions test (as under old federal rule) Option 2: Use "actual-to-projected-actuals" test, but enhance oversight and enforcement tools and eliminate demand growth exclusion Option 3: Use "actual-to-projected-actuals" test and enhanced recordkeeping and reporting for electric utility steam generating units only
 Clean Unit Exclusion: Provides automatic designation as "Clean Unit" for any unit that has installed BACT or met LAER in last 10 years Allows sources to receive "Clean Unit" status if they demonstrate other controls are "comparable to BACT" Ignores any emission increases from any project at a "Clean Unit" (i.e., no NSR at "Clean Units") for 10 years 	Clean Unit Exclusion: Includes special provisions for "Clean Units," but does not ignore any emission increases from a project affecting the unit Option 1: Bases "Clean Unit" status – effective for 5 years – on BACT determinations made up to 2 years before revised state/local NSR rule adopted Option 2: Bases "Clean Unit" status – effective for 5 years – on control technology determinations made after revised state/local NSR rule takes effect
Pollution Control Project (PCP) Exclusion:	Pollution Control Project (PCP) Exclusion: Retains "primary purpose" test Provides state/local agency authority to rebut presumption that a project is "environmentally beneficial" Clarifies that PCP exclusion is not applicable to replacement or reconstruction of existing emissions unit
Plantwide Applicability Limits (PAL): Allows facility to take PAL (i.e., a source-wide emissions cap), under which any changes are exempt from NSR PAL based on highest level of emissions allowable over past 10 years PAL does not decline New sources allowed to operate under PAL without controls	Plantwide Applicability Limits (PAL): Option 1: "Declining" PAL based on last 2 years (or other 2-year period in last 5, with permitting authority approval) and source required to install BACT on all significant units within 5 years Option 2: "Declining" PAL based on last 2 years (or other 2-year period in last 5, with permitting authority approval) and source required to achieve emissions levels equivalent to those achieved if BACT installed on all significant emissions units within 5 years Option 3: "Non-declining actuals" PAL set at actual emissions level of last 2 years (or other 2-year period in last 5, with permitting authority approval)
Equipment Replacement Exclusion: Allows replacement of existing equipment with new equipment costing up to 20% of current replacement value of entire process unit, without NSR	Equipment Replacement Exclusion: Option 1: Adopts specific criteria to be considered by source when determining if a change is "routine" and provides guidelines on how to use criteria Option 2: Permitting authority publishes lists of "routine" and "not routine" activities and applies same criteria and guidelines as under Option 1 for unlisted activities